Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Please amend claims 17, 19, 26 and 29, add claims 36-54 and cancel claims 18 and 33-35 as follows:

1-16 (Canceled)

17. (Currently Amended) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during an exposure ~~phase~~ pause of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to at least a second imaging plane, or to a light trap, wherein a duty ratio of the deflection of the imaging beam path onto the imaging planes or into the light trap is varied.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[18]] 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected on a pulse-width-modulated basis onto the imaging planes or into the light trap.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a viewfinder beam path of the movie camera onto an imaging plane, viewable through an eyepiece, or into the light trap.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a video beam path of the movie camera to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into another light trap.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, and into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals from the movie camera.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the viewfinder beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the first imaging plane, which can be viewed through an eyepiece, to the first light trap.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the video beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the video output mirror device to said another light trap.

26. (Currently Amended) An apparatus <u>including a light trap</u> for carrying out a method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of an image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during the exposure ~~phase~~ <u>pause</u> of a movie film, or is deflected from <u>to at least one of</u> a first imaging plane, ~~to at least~~ a second

imaging plane~~, or to a~~ and the light trap, comprising at least one DMD-chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a plurality of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of a raster, wherein said DMD chip is pivotable under electronic control, and deflects the beam path to at least one of the first, [[or]] the second imaging plane, ~~or into a~~ and the light trap.

27. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the micromirrors of a first DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path to imaging optics in a viewfinder beam path or into a beam path of the light trap.

28. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for compression of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of another light trap.

29. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim [[[28]]] 26, wherein the imaging beam path is split via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the micromirrors of said DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, reflect the imaging beam path to the imaging optics in the viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into the beam path of the light trap, and wherein the micromirrors of the second DMD chip deflect the imaging beam path to the video beam path by means of an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into the beam path of the second light trap.

30. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 26, further comprising a beam splitter which is arranged between the DMD chip and a viewfinder eyepiece, and splits the imaging beam path into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the

micromirrors of the DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path alternately to the beam splitter or into a beam path of the light trap.

31. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip deflect the video beam path to an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of a second light trap.

32. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claims 31, wherein at least one of said DMD chips is connected via a driver circuit to a control circuit for the movie camera.

33. (Canceled)

34. (Canceled)

35. (Canceled)

36. (New) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to at least a second imaging plane, or to a light trap, wherein the viewfinder beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure pause of the movie film from the first imaging plane, which can be viewed through an eyepiece, to the first light trap.

37. (New) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path

is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to at least a second imaging plane, or to a light trap, wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a video beam path of the movie camera to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into another light trap, and wherein the video beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the video output mirror device to said another light trap.

38. (New) An apparatus for carrying out a method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of an image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during the exposure pause of a movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to a second imaging plane, or to a light trap, comprising at least one DMD-chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a plurality of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of a raster, wherein said DMD chip is pivotable under electronic control, and deflects the beam path to the first or the second imaging plane, or into a light trap, wherein the micromirrors of a first DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path to imaging optics in a viewfinder beam path or into a beam path of the light trap, and wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for compression of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of another light trap.

39. (New) The apparatus of claim 38, wherein the imaging beam path is split via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the micromirrors of said DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, reflect the imaging beam path to the imaging optics in the viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into the beam path of the light trap, and wherein the micromirrors of the

second DMD chip deflect the imaging beam path to the video beam path by means of an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into the beam path of the second light trap.

40. (New) An apparatus for carrying out a method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a film recording beam path of a movie camera and is interrupted periodically as a function of an image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during the exposure pause of a movie film, or is deflected from to at least one of a first imaging plane, a second imaging plane and a light trap, comprising at least one DMD-chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a plurality of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of a raster, wherein said DMD chip is pivotable under electronic control, and deflects the beam path to at least one of the first, the second imaging plane, the light trap, wherein the apparatus further comprises a beam splitter which is arranged between the DMD chip and a viewfinder eyepiece, and splits the imaging beam path into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the micromirrors of the DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path alternately to the beam splitter or into a beam path of the light trap, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip deflect the video beam path to an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of a second light trap.

41. (New) The apparatus of claims 40, wherein at least one of said DMD chips is connected via a driver circuit to a control circuit for the movie camera.

42. (New) method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera which includes a light trap and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an

optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film, and wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a viewfinder beam path of the movie camera either onto an imaging plane, viewable through an eyepiece, or into a light trap.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the viewfinder beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the first imaging plane, which can be viewed through an eyepiece, to the first light trap.

44. (New) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera which includes a light trap and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film, and wherein the imaging beam path is deflected as a video beam path of the movie camera to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a another light trap.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the video beam path is deflected in synchronism with the exposure phase of the movie film from the video output mirror device to said another light trap.

46. (New) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera which includes a light trap and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, said imaging beam path being deflected via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and into a video beam path, said viewfinder beam path being deflected by means of a first optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film either to an imaging plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into a light trap, and said video beam path being deflected by

means of a second optical switching element during said exposure pause of the movie film either to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a another light trap.

47. (New) A method for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera which includes a light trap and is interrupted periodically as a function of the image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein said imaging beam path is deflected by means of an optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film either as a viewfinder beam path of the movie camera onto an imaging plane, viewable through an eyepiece and into a video beam path of the movie camera to a video output mirror device with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals or into a light trap.

48. (New) An apparatus for controlling an imaging beam path, which is tapped off from a movie film recording beam path of a movie camera which includes a light trap and is interrupted periodically as a function of an image recording frequency of the movie camera, wherein the imaging beam path is interrupted at a constant or variable frequency by means of an optical switching element during an exposure pause of the movie film, or is deflected from a first imaging plane to both at least a second imaging plane, or to a light trap, comprising at least one DMD-chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a plurality of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of a raster, wherein said DMD chip is pivotable under electronic control, and deflects the beam path to said first imaging plane or both to said second imaging plane, or into said light trap.

49. (New) The apparatus of claim 48, wherein the micromirrors of a first DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path to imaging optics in a viewfinder beam path or into a beam path of the light trap.

50. (New) The apparatus of claim 49, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path into a video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for compression of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of another light trap.

51. (New) The apparatus of claim 50, wherein the imaging beam path is split via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the micromirrors of said first DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, reflect the imaging beam path to the imaging optics in the viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into the beam path of the light trap, and wherein the micromirrors of the second DMD chip deflect the imaging beam path to the video beam path by means of an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into the beam path of the second light trap.

52. (New) The apparatus of claim 48, further comprising a beam splitter which is arranged between the DMD chip and a viewfinder eyepiece, and splits the imaging beam path into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path, wherein the micromirrors of the DMD chip reflect the imaging beam path alternately to the beam splitter or into a beam path of the light trap.

53. (New) The apparatus of claim 52, wherein the micromirrors of a second DMD chip deflect the video beam path to an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into a beam path of a second light trap.

54. (New) The apparatus of claims 53, wherein at least one of said DMD chips is connected via a driver circuit to a control circuit for the movie camera.